





month; it was on a Wednesday; there were plenty of people in the room, but I cannot say how many. There were two of us in the window. I don't know how many more as I did not count them. There are not any more rooms to the left. I suppose she would not have been able to go any further. I did not take this matter over to anybody except the solicitor for the defence. I swear I did not speak to anybody about it except to Mr. Webber. I mean I did not tell anybody what I was going to say when I got here.

Private Marsh—I am a private in the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment. I occupy No. 7 room in Murray barracks; the window looks into the back of the barracks. I have seen the prosecutrix in the room leading from the Church to Head-Quarter House. She had a white apron on once, and afterwards a black dress. I have noticed her by the manner in which she has gone on; by waving her handkerchief to the men standing on the veranda. I have seen her waving her hand to us, and have seen her on two occasions kiss her hand, walking very slowly. I remember the 5th of this month. I went out at 1.30 towards the Race-course. About five of us went to Happy Valley, and we all came back together; prisoner was with us. I saw that lady (prosecutrix) pass; she was looking round and was walking rather slowly; she must have passed the prisoner about four feet away; it was about half past three. I went on in front of prisoner and met another man. I have seen her walk all round the barracks. I did not see her do anything but turn round.

By Mr. Wotton—I can swear the time was right, and that the clock was going. I saw the pendulum was going; it was not a very common clock. Prosecutrix had a large dog with her. The first time I ever saw her was about 9 in the morning; then I saw her about 5 in the evening. I saw her pass on another occasion about 11.30 a.m.; the dog was with her. The prisoner was not drunk although he had had a drink; he was a little worse for liquor. Coming back from Happy Valley, he began to show some signs of being drunk. We bought a bottle of rum in Happy Valley and five of us drank it. I lost my good conduct badge by doing this kind of thing last September. I lost the badge through drink. We all had drink before going to Happy Valley. I was not so drunk as the others. The sentry at the Barracks did not report us. My character is good, except for two cases of drunkenness.

By his Worship—Prosecutrix when she passed was going towards Barrack Valley.

Privates Tolliday, E. Jones, and J. Chamberlain were also called and examined by Mr. Webber. Their evidence was to the effect that on the day the alleged offence was committed, five soldiers, including defendant, went down to the Race-course, where they drank a bottle of rum; defendant was the worse for drink; some of the soldiers saw the complainant, and had seen her previously at the Barracks kissing her hand to the soldiers.

His Worship asked Mr. Webber if he proposed calling any more witnesses, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Wotton was anxious that the case should proceed, but the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

#### THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Friday, the 23rd inst.:

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1887, and showing a balance at credit of profit and loss of \$21,088.86. It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows, viz:

To place to reserve fund \$10,000.00  
To write off buoys and moorings 500.00  
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent 10,500.00

\$21,000.00

leaving a balance of \$18.58 to be carried forward to new account.

The steamship *Esmeralda*, with the approval of the consulting committee, was sold in August last.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 21st September, the capital of the company was reduced to \$175,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.  
Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, and J. S. Moses having retired, it will be necessary to elect a fresh committee, and shareholders are invited to nominate gentlemen for this purpose.

AUDITORS.  
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson (acting for Mr. Thos. Arnold) and J. H. Cox, Messrs. Arnold and Cox are recommended for re-election.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1888.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Value of Company's steamers, <i>Diamante</i> and <i>Zafiro</i>	\$185,000.00
Value of buoys and moorings at Amoy and Hongkong	1,063.59
Value of coals and stores on board	571.20
Premium value of unexpired policies	11,747.41
Freight outstanding at Hongkong	35,172.11
Due from Manila agents	3,365.93
Due from Amoy agents	4,867.41
Sundry debtors	1,299.40
	\$243,189.05

Capital 3,500 shares at \$50 per share	\$175,000.00
Overdraft at bankers	15,751.62
Sundry creditors	17,901.23
Marine Insurance account	800.00
Due to general managers	12,717.65
Balance of profit and loss account	21,188.55
	\$243,189.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1887.

Balance from last account	\$18,594.69
Amount written off as depreciation and loss	116,405.31
Amount of estimated loss on claim on estate of Peck, Hubbard & Co.	1,420.55
Interest account	5,297.37
Charges, (including legal expenses)	1,095.78
reduction of capital	200.00
Auditors' fees	235.01
Maintenance of buoys and moorings	3,500.00
Allowance to general managers for office expenses	21,188.55
	\$207,767.79

Amount written off capital account as per resolution passed at extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held 21st September, 1887, and confirmed at meeting held 8th October, 1887.

Profit on working accounts	\$175,000.00
Profit on exchange	277.50
Allowance from general managers	1,000.00
	\$176,277.50

#### THE VICEROY OF CANTON ON CHINESE CONSULS.

The following interesting memorial to the Throne from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, advocating the establishment of Consulates abroad for the protection of Chinese subjects, is translated from the *Shih-Pao*:

Chang Chih Tung, Governor-General of the Two Kuangs, submits a memorial giving the results of the investigations into the condition of the Chinese in the British, Spanish, and Dutch colonies, and recommending a proposal for the establishment of a Consulate-General at Manila, with a view of affording protection to Chinese subjects; also submitting certain plans for raising the funds to carry out the proposed undertaking.

In March, 1886, the memorialist, together with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, submitted a memorial with reference to a plan to raise funds at the different foreign ports where Chinese are congregated, for the purpose of constructing ships-of-war, to protect our subjects abroad. The memorialists also recommended the appointment of Colonel Wang Jung-ho and Expectant Prefect Yu Chun Hien as a commission to visit the various islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, to make careful investigations into the condition of establishing Chinese Consulates, and raising funds for ship construction. This memorial was referred by Imperial Rescript to the Taung-li Yamen, who thereupon telegraphed the Chinese Minister appointed to the Courts of England Spain, and Holland, directing him to inform the respective Foreign Offices of these countries of the Chinese Government's proposal to send an investigation commission.

In August, 1886, this commission left Canton, and visited the different ports along their way, sending back reports and observations from time to time. After about a year's absence they returned to Canton in September, 1887, when the memorialist carefully gleaned from them the following information regarding the expediency of establishing Chinese Consulates in the various ports visited.

The Commissioners visited altogether over twenty ports. They first went to Manila, which is a Spanish possession. They next visited Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Yang Kiang (Rangoon), all British possessions. They then proceeded to Jih-li, San Tso-jung, and Sikien (all Dutch Colonies). After that, they went to Australia, where they visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland, and the cities in their vicinity.

At Manila the Chinese community complained bitterly of the wrongs they received at the hands of the Spaniards. They earnestly entreated for the appointment of Consuls to protect them, volunteering to defray the expenses of such an undertaking. The Chinese there number over 50,000, and are carrying on a most thriving business notwithstanding the great wrongs inflicted on them. Some of them are brutally murdered out of personal hatred or jealousy; others are abused and humiliated, and military authorities sent to investigate the affair evince the most flagrant partiality, and connive at the guilt of the criminals. In addition to these wrongs, the most extortionate taxes are levied on them, in direct violation of treaty stipulations. Their wrongs becoming at last unbearable, the Chinese were about to address a petition to the Government of Spain, setting forth their grievances and praying for redress. Thereupon the Spaniards united to expel them from the island, and only desisted from carrying out the attempt upon the arrival of the investigating commission. Under the state of things at Manila is imperative. Additional Consulates or Consular Agencies may be established in other parts of the island, as the Consul-General may deem expedient or necessary.

Upon their arrival at Singapore, the Commission went, together with Chinese Consul Tsou Ping-lung, to call upon the Governor, from whom they received every civility. The Chinese population in this island numbers 150,000 men, and they are the richest among the merchants. Aside from the government buildings and premises, four-fifths of all real estates are owned by the Chinese; the remaining fifth being owned by Europeans. Every year large numbers of Chinese labourers arrive at or leave the island, and a Registrar-General was appointed to oversee their movements. The files of the Registrar-General, however, are not made known to the Chinese Consul, and no joint supervision over Chinese emigration is exercised. In consequence, many deceptions and irregularities are practised by the labour companies, and the Chinese Consul is powerless to prevent them. What is desirable is that the Chinese Consul be allowed the privilege of investigation, and to use his power for the prevention of irregularities.

At Malacca and Penang, which are near to Singapore, there are large numbers of Chinese pursuing a thriving business. At Penang and Singapore the Chinese labourers, who are principally employed in mining, and whose number over 100,000 men, are quite well protected. Several of the Chinese here have amassed fortunes of millions, and they still retain the costumes of their native country. At Penang, where the Chinese are a most enterprising body of men, it is desirable to appoint a Vice-Consul, who will act in concert with the Consul at Singapore. At Yang Kiang (Rangoon), in British Burmah there are over 30,000 Chinese, who have established among themselves a Ning-yang Guild, and many business companies. Rice is the principal natural product here, cowhides and (precious) stones come next in importance. A Consulate should be established here, for the maintenance of commercial relations and for the regulation of frontier matters.

At Jih-li the Chinese labourers number over 10,000 men, most of whom came from Swatow and its vicinity. These emigrants go first to Singapore, or Penang, where they are carefully examined by English officials; and if they are found to voluntarily desire for work, an agreement in Chinese is drawn up with them, and they are sent to Jih-li to work. Their chief occupation is the planting and curing of tobacco, and the thrifty and industrious among them can manage to board up over \$100 a year; while others, who are less diligent, will not earn sufficient to support life. Gambling is encouraged by the head labourers, and those who lose and are unable to pay their debts are compelled to work for another year. In this way many are detained from returning home, year after year. The laws of the Dutch Colonial Government provide that when Chinese labourers are guilty of any offence, their employers shall not chastise them privately, but send them to be dealt with by the proper authorities. A limit of three years is also fixed as the period a Chinese labourer should be employed; after which time, no matter whether or not he owes debt, he shall be discharged, and his passage money be furnished him, to enable him to return home. Notwithstanding the existence of this law, no mention of it whatever is made in the Chinese contract, and employers are at liberty to maltreat the Chinese with impunity. Upon these wrongs being reported to the Dutch authorities by the investigation commission, a promise was obtained to have a more satisfactory state of things inaugurated. A Vice-Consul ought to be appointed to Jih-li for the purpose of affording protection. At Batavia are to be found 7,000 Chinese upon whom the most extortionate taxes

are levied. Gambling is most rife here, and many are forced to become naturalized as Dutch subjects.

In the cities of Po-ko-nei and Win-Ting-nei, which are in the vicinity of Batavia, many Chinese are found. And in San Pao-lung, Su-lau, Mai Li-fen, Si Li-mi, etc., which are all Dutch possessions, over 200,000 Chinese are congregated. These are most outrageously treated by the Dutch authorities, and when the commission visited them, they all with one impulse poured forth their wrongs. If our Government is not interested in these people, the place should be regarded as second in importance to Manila alone, and a Consul-General should be appointed. He should take charge also of the Chinese in San Pao-lung and the adjacent places. And if Consuls and Vice-Consuls need be further appointed, the Consul-General can recommend the necessary appointments, just as in the case of Manila.

In Australia the commission visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Warragatta, Beechworth, Benalla, Newcastle, etc., all of which are on or near to the sea. At Port Darwin there is a Chinese population of over 3,000, and at Sydney and its vicinity the Chinese number over 10,000. The commission also visited Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, Townsville, Port Douglas, and Cooktown. In each of these places there is a Chinese population ranging from several hundreds to several thousands. The island of Australia, which is a dependency of England, is one of the five great continents, of vast extent in area, and possessing the richest natural products. Minerals of all kinds are found there, and large numbers of Chinese emigrate thither to engage in mining and other occupations. But the British Colonial Government has been endeavouring to stop this immigration, and for the purpose they enacted a law assessing a heavy tax upon every Chinese subject who lands upon the island, the tax ranging from £10 to £50. A Consulate-General should be established in Australia, and Sydney should be chosen as the port for the location of the Consulate. This Consul-General should have charge of the Chinese in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, the various places in Queensland and New Zealand. As to the Consular Agencies to be established in other parts of the island, they should be appointed from among the Chinese merchants, without incurring any extra expense.

The above was the information gathered from the commission by the memorialist, regarding the condition of the Chinese in the different ports, and the necessity of appointing Consular representatives. The memorialist also learned that the commission travelled over a distance of over 50,000 li, and where they went they received the most hearty and enthusiastic reception from their natural allies, of whom earnestly prayed that measures for their protection might be speedily adopted. The number of Chinese subjects at present trading or working in foreign lands does not fall short of several millions, and in some parts the immigration is increasing, and our merchants are thriving. The advancing prosperity of our people has attracted the attention of the various foreign governments, and their jealousy has been aroused. The Dutch authorities have been endeavouring to expel the Chinese from their colonies, and collisions between the Chinese and natives are becoming more frequent and more serious. If measures are not adopted to render the residence of our citizens abroad more secure and peaceful, they will all flock home, and what will become of this surplus population scattered along our coast? The question of affording efficient protection to our subjects abroad is, therefore, one that demands our immediate attention and solicitude.

Wherever the Chinese commissioners visited they were received with courtesy by the officials of the various foreign governments. But more especially did the English officials manifest their friendship and good-will, and they received with gladness our proposition to appoint Chinese Consular representatives to protect our people in their various possessions. They advised our commissioners to have this measure carried out with promptitude in order to render our citizens abroad more secure and peaceful, and to prevent our people from flocking home, and what will become of this surplus population scattered along our coast?

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Manila being nearest to China, and our people there being in greater need of protection than elsewhere, a Consul-General should be appointed there as the first step. The memorialist has consulted by telegraph with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, regarding the appointment of Wang Jung-ho as the Chinese Consul-General at Manila. This officer is selected because he is a native of Fukien, and as the majority of the Chinese in Manila are Fukien men he will be able to command their respect and confidence, besides he is a man of great experience, and well versed in foreign affairs. He, of all of the investigating commission, had been selected to Manila, and studied clearly the condition and needs of the Chinese there.

The memorialist in reply received a despatch from Minister Chang Yin Yuan, in which he stated that he had communicated the matter to the foreign office of the Spanish Government, and they had assented to our proposed undertaking. But their Colonial office objected to the carrying out of the scheme, and consequently it has been held in abeyance. The memorialist would observe that in conformity with the provisions of international law, whenever a state is privileged to accredit a diplomatic representative to the court of another independent state, she can also send Consular officers to the different parts of the same state. Cuba is likewise a dependency of Spain, but China established her Consulate there years ago, and why should she not appoint a Consul to Manila? The Tsung-li Yamen, through their representative to the Court of Spain, should urge upon that government to accede to our request, and issue the necessary instructions to the Colonial Government at Manila to receive the Chinese representative. After the Consulate-General at Manila has been formally established, other Consular officers should be appointed to the different parts of the island as may be needed. In the English and Dutch colonies, wherever the Chinese are unjustly treated and illegal taxes are levied on them, Consular representatives should be appointed as circumstances may require.

In the island of Borneo, as soon as full investigations have been made, the memorialist will consult with the Chinese Minister appointed to the Courts of England, France, and Holland, as to what ought to be done. The matter of salary for the Consul-General and his staff; the memorialist had already requested that it be paid out of the government funds. On the 12th of the 6th moon of this year, he received a communication from the Tsung-li Yamen, directing him to attend to the supplying of funds for the expenses of the proposed Consulate-General. The memorialist finds that in the port of Manila the Chinese merchants are both willing and able to support a Consular office, and that for the first year only will it be necessary for the government to advance the funds, and this will be repaid at the end of the year out of the fees collected. From the second year onwards no demand need be made on the national funds, but all the working expenses of the Consulate, including the salaries of the officers, will be defrayed out of the fees. Should there be a surplus balance of the fees, it can be reserved as a spare fund for the construction of warships, to be specially used for the protection of our subjects abroad.

A literary college should also be established in Manila, and all the necessary books and classics be provided for the same, the funds for such an institution to be subscribed by the merchants. The Consul-General should be the President of the College, and he should select a corps of competent professors, who will instruct our young men in the doctrines of our national sage, the ethics of China, the principles of the five relations, etc.

The memorialist estimates that the fees to be annually derived from registration, the issue of invoices, etc., will amount to a considerable sum, which, besides defraying all the expenses of the Consulate, will leave a surplus balance. But should the fees prove inadequate to meet expenses, the memorialist will make the deficit by subscription among the merchants, upon whom official titles will be bestowed.

All the foregoing facts and propositions the memorialist, besides communicating to the Tsung-li Yamen, and the Minister of the Northern Szechuan, begs to reverentially submit to the consideration of Her Majesty the Empress and His Majesty the Emperor.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and a early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, of Bloombury Mansions, Bloombury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

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Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

ALLE DEUTSCHEN.  
WERDEN herzlichst gebeten sich an der Morgen, Sonnabend & Nachmittags, stattfindenden Begräbnisse Feler fuer den verstorbenen Herrn Kapitain Cochius zu betheiligen.  
Der Leichenzug, welcher das Berliner Findelhaus um 4 Uhr Nachmittags verlassen soll, wird beim Clock Tower ungefähr 4 1/2 Uhr Nachmittags ankommen.  
DER KAISERLICHE KONSUL A. I. Budler.  
Hongkong, Freitag, den 16ten Maerz 1888.

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Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

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#### To-day's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.  
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at



Intimations.  
NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March 1888.

## OBITUARY.

Captain COCHINUS, late Commander of H.I.G. M.S. *Sophia*, at the Berlin Foundling House, on the 16th March.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon and the cortege can be joined at the Clock Tower at about 4.30 P.M. [309]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 14th.

It is announced that the Czar will visit Berlin shortly.

The official Russian organ, the *Messenger*, regards the contemplated visit as a pledge of close friendship between the two countries.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Report of the Manila Steamship Company, Limited, will be found in another column.

THE steamer *Restituta*, which got aground the other day when leaving Yokohama for Kobe, was safely floated off and has arrived at the latter port.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the "Ben" Line steamer *Houtouwa*, from Leith and London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are requested to state that the Rev. J. Wangermann, of the German cruiser *Sophia*, will preach the sermon at the service in the German Chapel on Sunday morning next at 10.30 o'clock.

IT is stated that on the 1st of last January there were in Hyogo Ken 11,953 Shinto temples and shrines, and 2,965 Buddhist temples. There were 415 Shinto and 2,370 Buddhist priests and 18 nuns.

Governor Sir W. DES VŒUX will probably arrive here on the 21st inst., having taken passage from Singapore for himself and party in the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Preussen*, which is expected on that date.

THE New York leading shipping paper says that a conference of maritime nations to consider rules to secure safer navigation of the ocean is very much needed, and hopes that the National Government will propose to other nations that such a conference be held within as short a time as possible.

WE publish in another column the full programme of the entertainment to be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night by Hamilton's Comedy Company. With a sparkling comedietta, a musical olio, and a standard comic drama, there is sufficient variety to suit all tastes and to attract a large audience. Judging from their past reputations, the Company's opening performance should prove a highly successful one.

THIS morning at the Police Court a coolie was charged by Alfred Nichols, a private of the 58th Regiment, with taking expended leaden bullets from the military shooting range at Kowloon on the 15th inst. Complainant said the shooting practice had only just been terminated and it was important that no stragglers should be permitted to trespass on the grounds. Defendant's excuse was that he did not pass the guard. Mr. Wodehouse fined him five dollars, but the accused preferred 14 days in gaol.

WE read that some time ago the Viceroy at Foochow procured sanction to repair and restore to its former condition a lake to the west of Foochow, which is supposed to have an influence on the health of the city. A survey was made and the cost of the undertaking was estimated at Tls. 30,000. The calls, however, which were made upon the provincial revenue for the repair of the breach of the Yellow River have quite depleted the Treasury, and it is now proposed to postpone the work until funds can be procured for the purpose.

A KOREAN native paper, the *Yushin Nippo*, reports that two American ladies have been delivering lectures at the Church in Kitanagasaki upon the improvement of female morality, and the importance of temperance. Only women were allowed to be present, and the speeches were interrupted by girls. About 500 were in attendance. We think that the American ladies would be very much better employed lecturing on female morality and temperance in their own country. There is plenty room for improvement in these matters in the United States.

WE are informed that the address to Capt. R. G. Thomsett, R. N. will be presented at the Concert room of the City Hall on Monday next the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.

It is rumoured that Mr. Shioda, Japanese Minister to Peking, has reported to his Government that negotiations have been resumed for a revision of the existing treaty between China and Japan.

MR. WODEHOUSE fined a boatman, at the Police Court this morning, ten dollars for unlawfully boarding the steamer *Euphrates* without the permission of the master, on the 15th inst. A policeman said he found the trespasser in the lower hold while the steamer was still under weigh, and before she had found a buoy, on her arrival from Singapore.

MESSRS. MELCHERS & Co. inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Preussen*, Capt. C. Pohle, with the German mails from Berlin up to the 21st ult., left Singapore for this port at 8 o'clock this morning, and is due here on or about the 21st inst. His Excellency the Governor and Lady des Vœux are passengers by the *Preussen*.

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on Sunday, the 18th inst., from 3.30 till 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March "Balklava".....Seaman.  
Overture "Zampa".....Herold.  
Selection "Dorothy".....Sullivan.  
Valse "Les Palmiers".....Waldteufel.  
Selection "Reminiscences of Costa".....Schubert.  
Serenade "Sundown".....Schubert.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

TOBACCO blindness, it is said, is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London hospital. It first takes the form of color-blindness, the sufferers, who have smoked themselves into this condition, being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his eyesight altogether. Tobacco being a narcotic, naturally benumbs the nerves. When the nerves are thus benumbed people do not see as distinctly, and this defectiveness of vision tends to increase and become permanent.

WE are informed that, after deducting unavoidable expenses from the proceeds of the third performance of 'The Sorcerer' given by the Members of the Choral Society on the 25th ult., a sum remained to be devoted to charitable local institutions—\$422, which the Committee have made up to \$450, and this has been distributed as follows:—

To the Alice Memorial Hospital.....\$200  
To the Very Rev. G. Burghigou for St. Saviour's Institution.....50  
To the Baxter Girls' School.....50  
To the Basil Mission.....50  
To Mr. Wodehouse for the Magistracy Poor Box.....50  
To the widow and family of Foreman Brown, lately drowned in this harbour.....50  
\$450

ONE of the most sensational items of news received by the last American mail was the sentence of Prince Philip of Bourbon, son of Count Aquila and cousin of the ex-King of Naples and the Emperor of Brazil, to thirteen months' imprisonment for swindling a priest in Ardeche out of the funds intended for a church building. The priest was advised by a jeweler to sell to Prince Philip, for 15,000 francs, jewels which he had bought for 7,000 francs. The Prince gave bills for the money, but disappeared and allowed them to be dishonored. The priest's housekeeper charges the Prince with carrying off an autograph of Abd-el-Kader, which she had commissioned him to sell. It is a letter to Louis Philippe and valued at 6,000 francs, but by the appraiser at only 150 francs. The Prince was also fined 500 francs and ordered to refund 4,800 francs, but he is not likely to re-enter French territory. He is 40 years of age, and has fairly eclipsed the Golden Fleece jewels incident, on which Daudet's novel "Les Rois en Exil" was founded.

IN spite of the apparent superabundant tonnage of British ship-builders, says the New York *Maritime Register*, are again busy, and expect an excellent trade during the ensuing year. Although disaster and age take from the service annually many vessels, yet the number thus subtracted has not of late years been so large as to cause a great demand for new vessels. It cannot be contended that vessels at the present time are overpaid for the services they render to commerce. Their compensation is small and not at all commensurate with their importance as factors in international intercourse. Any benefit they might receive through a rise in rates of freight consequent upon a decrease of available tonnage would be justly earned by them, and nobody would feel any the poorer for it. But it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that ship-builders will stop building vessels as long as they can obtain orders for them. And where, as in the present instance, they are kept busy in filling orders it is natural to suppose that there is a demand for additional tonnage or else it would not be put forth. It is, however, important to note that in the vessels now building a larger percentage than ever before is of steel, and all the latest improvements in engines and equipments are being adopted. The result is that the new vessels will be greatly the superior of the older ones as regards material, construction, and appointments, all tending toward economy in management. Practically the effect of this will be to displace the same number of vessels now afloat and not, as it would appear, to augment greatly the number seeking employment. Progress in this respect cannot be stopped. It is the endeavor, as far as least as steamers are concerned, to obtain an economical vessel as possible. This has no doubt done much to give the increased activity spoken of to British shipyards. And it is probable this will continue for some time to come without adding much annually to the tonnage already afloat beyond the number of losses and retirement of vessels each year from service.

THE ship *Hagarstown*, lately sold in the United States on German account, has been re-named the *J. D. Bischoff*, and sails from Vagesack.

Says the *Hogo News* of the 8th inst.:—"A MURDER of an unusually barbarous description was committed on the night of the 5th instant in the vicinity of Kobe, the perpetrator being a cook employed at the International Hospital, and the victim a young woman with whom he had been carrying on an illicit intercourse. It appears they had some slight quarrel about money, and shortly afterwards the cook cut the girl among the large trees near the hospital gate, and there strangled her with a towel. The murder was discovered next morning, and the murderer, who had in the meantime fled, was arrested the same day. We hear that the unfortunate girl would shortly have become a mother, and that her slayer is a married man with a family."

A TELERAM in an American contemporary, dated London, February 10th, says:—"Mr. T. P. O'Connor is getting soundly scolded for informing the public in his paper that the Prince of Wales chattered like a magpie at Mrs. Bernard Beere's performance, and was hissed by the audience. The claim is that the Prince intended nothing disrespectful to the actress, for whom he has a warm affection. The only other paper which mentioned the circumstance is the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says to-night:—"The reception accorded to the play was in the main satisfactory, and the audience, with one notable exception, in the case of a distinguished visitor in a box, listened attentively throughout to the somewhat long and wearying performance." Dr. Seaman of New York, who was in the audience, says he cordially joined in the hissing. He was present at the memorable scene at the Metropolitan Opera-house, he says, and the disturbance last night was more demonstrative than the one on that occasion. Another gentleman present, an Englishman, said that one of the most dramatic situations in the play was spoiled by the royal rudeness."

IN an editorial in last night's *China Mail*—evidently written by an amateur journalist—it is stated that the position of affairs in Manila has reached a rather critical stage. The writer does not very clearly show what sort of a crisis is imminent nor in what direction to look for it. He simply indulges in some vague remarks as to bad government, Roman Catholic domination, deep-seated abuses (which he does not specify), and the necessity for reform. That political, religious, commercial and social reforms are urgently needed in the Philippines goes for the saying, but strangely enough, on carefully searching the columns of our Manila contemporaries, we are unable to find a single reference to any political crisis, or to impending troubles of any description whatever. Surely if anything critical were threatening the Manila newspapers would say something about it; they cannot all have been muzzled and public opinion suppressed by a tyrannical Government! There appears to have arisen some difference of opinion between the Government and the priests with regard to certain proposed reforms, but the *China Mail's* "critical stage," suggesting "violent insurrections and revolutions," is bunkum, pure and simple.

A MEMORIAL from the Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kwangsi and the Governor of Canton, proposing certain changes in the military affairs in Hainan, is published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 15th and 16th February. The island, the memorial says, stands in an isolated position, and its proximity to Tongking makes it a place of importance from a military point of view. The requirements of coast defence and the control of the aborigines alike call for the presence of troops. Hitherto the want has been supplied by enlisting "braves" but this step has proved too expensive, and is at the best merely a temporary expedient. The regular troops in Hainan number 4,099 men, distributed in seven regiments and stationed at different points in the island. It is now proposed to select 250 men out of each regiment and form therewith a picked body of drilled troops, numbering 1,750 in all. The island's navy is composed of seven warjunks, five of which are to be properly fitted up and stationed, two at Taichow, two at Houhou, and one at Hainan. They will be assigned a complement of 250 paddlers each. The land and naval forces will draw Tls. 3 per man a month, and each vessel will have two quartermasters, receiving respectively Tls. 8 and Tls. 4.5 a month. Other petty officers will receive Tls. 9 a month, and in no instance will deductions be allowed. Commissioned officers, of whom there will be seven, are to draw a monthly salary of Tls. 100 a month irrespective of their rank. The Brigade-General at Kiangchow is to be at the head of the force, with a salary of Tls. 200 a month. The remainder of the existing regular army will continue to perform their old duties as garrison troops on their old scale of pay. The annual cost of the new arrangement will be Tls. 88,848. From this, however, has to be deducted the sum of Tls. 38,500, which represents the pay and allowances at present drawn by the men, who are to be taken from the regular army to form the new force. This leaves a net expenditure of over Tls. 50,000. It is proposed, however, to disband five regiments of "braves," maintained at a yearly cost of Tls. 80,000. The new arrangement, therefore, instead of entailing a fresh outlay, will in reality effect a saving of Tls. 30,000 a year. The force will come into existence from the day the "braves" are disbanded, and will be selected and drilled in the same way as the regular troops. It will occupy a single encampment, and the men will not be allowed to drift away into the towns and follow other occupations. Payments will be issued punctually every month under the superintendence of the Taotai at Kiangchow. All the abuses prevalent in the regular army are to be done away with. In the contemplated arrangement, which has been modelled on the Chinese military system, the only difference being that it is drawn up on a more economical scale.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell and a Special Jury.)

U-TZ-WAN v. GARRELS AND ANOTHER.  
\$50,000.

The further hearing of this suit was resumed at 10 a.m. to-day when the following evidence was taken:—

Chung-Chuan, a tea dealer, deposed as to his having made arrangements with the plaintiff to buy tea in the Hok-shan district and have it sent to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd he said the money was invariably sent him before he shipped the tea to U-tz-Wan. He had purchased some 400 piculs of tea in all from October to December of the year before last; generally got special orders as to quantity and quality to be purchased. The last shipment of tea, he said, was for account of plaintiff was on 26th of December 1885. When he bought that tea he was not told at what time the article should be in Hongkong.

Re-examined by Mr. O'Malley—Witness had been at Soy-hau several times; his various consignments of tea would reach Soy-hau from his district, and be shipped for Hongkong by instalments. He had not noted in his book the varieties of tea he used to consign.

By his lordship—The tea was generally sent to Soy-hau in bags; it was shipped in bags to Hongkong where it was packed into boxes lined with lead. Witness came to Hongkong last year; was here at the time of the fire at the Man Yuen Tong; arrived here on the 23rd of March; was in the shop sitting with the master, when the fire took place; had meals there on that day between 7 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. When the fire took place, the master of the shop was not upstairs. Witness' luggage was upstairs and was lost. The last parcel of the tea consigned by him was in the shop before the fire occurred. When the alarm of fire was given the master called out "fire" and there was a general rush.

Tong-chi-sai—said he was interpreter to Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson; remembered the day he went with the plaintiff to Messrs. Meyer & Co.'s office; it was on the 2nd of April last; on the same day had called at Messrs. Pustau & Co.'s. Plaintiff and Ki-wok accompanied him. They saw the office boy at Meyer's, and were introduced to the manager; the office boy went out. Witness delivered a statutory declaration with the account of loss sustained by the plaintiff to the manager. Mr. Garrels asked him, and he said it was U-tz-Wan's declaration; Mr. Garrels read it. Witness was just going to leave the office when he was asked to act as interpreter. He gave me a piece of paper written in Chinese. (Document produced and identified). Mr. Garrels asked why the plaintiff did not make a declaration of the tea lost by the fire. The plaintiff replied that the fire broke out on the first floor, where the accounts were kept and he had no time to save them; therefore he could not tell what amount of tea was burnt. Mr. Garrels then called in his comrade and asked him whether he had seen any tea at the Man Yuen Tong when he went to make a report of the goods. The comrade said he saw eight or nine chests of tea on the 1st floor, which he supposed were samples. Witness did not know the comrade's name. Mr. Garrels then told his clerk to go to Messrs. Pustau & Co.'s; we all three went there, and saw the manager, Mr. Reuter, who told us to sit down. Witness said who he was and gave the declaration. Mr. Reuter read it and asked who the plaintiff was. Witness said he was the master of the Man Yuen Tong. Mr. Reuter thought Yuh-Wong, who had come before to the office, was the master of the shop. Witness explained U-tz-Wan's connection with shop. Mr. Reuter told the plaintiff that he had not mentioned the day before as to any tea—having been burnt. The plaintiff replied that the tea account books had been burnt. Mr. Reuter asked the plaintiff whether he would accept \$22,000, of which \$11,000 would be paid by Pustau & Co. and the other \$11,000 by Meyer & Co. The plaintiff replied that the goods burnt were worth 16,800 odd, and that it was impossible for him to accept the former amount. Mr. Reuter said he would go to Meyer & Co. and see the manager about it. This was at about 11.15 a.m. Witness and plaintiff remained at Pustau's. Shortly afterward Inspector Quincey, accompanied by Mr. Deacon and one or two other persons, came in with a warrant, and arrested the plaintiff. Witness went out and informed Mr. Caldwell of the occurrence.

Yu-kay-wob said he was the charterer and master of the steamer *Lin-yun-on*, and resided No. 112, Praya Central; was a clansman of the plaintiff; remembered going to the office of Messrs. Meyer & Co. in the afternoon of the day the fire occurred at the Man Yuen Tong in March. The plaintiff had asked witness to go with him. They were five men altogether—U-tz-Wan, U-mey-Chow, Yi-Ayip, Y-Achun and witness. He saw Mr. Garrels, manager of Messrs. Meyer & Co., and one of his clerks. Mr. Garrels called in a Chinese to act as interpreter. He told his interpreter to ask U-tz-Wan whether he had made up his accounts right. U-tz-Wan replied in the affirmative. Mr. Garrels asked how much his claim was. U-tz-Wan said 16,800 odd. U-tz-Wan wrote something on a piece of paper. Mr. Garrels then asked whether that memorandum of accounts included all the goods in his shop. U-tz-Wan said that only applied to ginseng and drugs, exclusive of the tea he had stored in his shop. Witness would swear to having heard the latter statement. Mr. Garrels appeared to be angry at this; he said—"You never mentioned about any tea before." Witness saw U-tz-Wan write the paper which was handed to Mr. Garrels. Mr. Garrels asked questions of two of the men, Yu-kay-wob and Y-Achun. The next time witness saw Mr. Garrels was on the 2nd of April. Mr. Caldwell's interpreter went with him. On the second time they called, witness saw Mr. Garrels in his private office. The interpreter was told to inform Mr. Garrels that U-tz-Wan had brought in his bill. Mr. Garrels read it and said he had better see Pustau's first. Mr. Garrels' comrade, on being asked, said that he had seen a few boxes of tea in the shop after the fire. They then went over to Pustau's. Witness, U-tz-Wan, and the interpreter saw Mr. Reuter, who was very kind to them, asked them to take seats and offered them cigars. On his seeing the bill of claim, he said it was for a very large amount, he was a business man, and did not intend to pay it; would U-tz-Wan be satisfied with \$11,000? U-tz-Wan would not accept that sum. Mr. Reuter said he would see Meyer's manager, and he then went out. After about ten minutes, Mr. Deacon came in accompanied by a police sergeant who arrested U-tz-Wan. Witness did not know Wong-chuk-lam personally; heard U-tz-Wan say that Wong-chuk-lam had once called at the shop. Knew Inspector Quincey; remembered him calling at his shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd—Witness was quite sure that U-tz-Wan wrote the paper (produced). Yu-wong was not present at the occasion. A man named Wong-chuk-lam, who acted as interpreter, was present, but Mr. Garrels would not allow him to interpret. Could not remember whether Wong-chuk-lam told Mr. Garrels that U-tz-Wan did not mention the tea in his shop because he was confused. U-tz-Wan said the 16,800 piculs was the value of the ginseng and the medicine burnt. Mr. Garrels said something about the tea; he said it was wrong of U-tz-Wan's not to have mentioned it before. Was not sure whether U-tz-Wan said that it would be absurd if the Company did not pay the whole value of the goods destroyed. U-tz-Wan insisted on asserting that his claim did not include the value of the tea lost. Mr. Garrels said it was ridiculous for U-tz-Wan to put in his claim for 16,800, and then to put in another claim for the tea alleged to have been lost. U-tz-Wan replied that the tea was an extra claim. Mr. Garrels' comrade said that he had seen some small boxes of tea in the sitting-room of the shop, and that he thought they were samples.

Re-examined by Mr. Robinson—Witness did not know the name of Mr. Garrels' comrade. Mr. Garrels seemed to expect an account of the whole loss sustained by the plaintiff; U-tz-Wan did not stand in an account, but gave a verbal estimate of his losses.

Yu-Wong stated that he was a contractor (the witness-box being now shifted to the jury side), the evidence was almost inaudible at the reporters' desk; the following could, however, be made out:—On the second or third day after the fire, U-tz-Wan called on witness and asked him to accompany him to Messrs. Pustau & Co.'s office. Did not know the name of Pustau's comrade.

Mr. Ackroyd remarked that up to the present, he did not think the plaintiff had made out any case against the two Insurance Companies.

Examination continued—At the interview with Mr. Reuter, witness informed him that a fire had occurred at the Man Yuen Tong. Mr. Reuter wanted to know how it occurred. U-tz-Wan said he did not know. Mr. Reuter wanted to see the accounts; U-tz-Wan said he had them at his new residence. Witness saw U-tz-Wan again on the same day. On calling on Mr. Garrels, he also asked how the fire occurred. U-tz-Wan did not know. Mr. Garrels enquired for the account books; U-tz-Wan said most of them had been destroyed. Mr. Garrels asked how much property had been lost. U-tz-Wan said the medicine and ginseng amounted to 16,800 piculs; that some tea and the books were also destroyed, that he would search for his other accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd—Witness went with U-tz-Wan to Messrs. Meyer's to explain what losses the plaintiff had sustained. He had a scrap of paper in his hand, wherein his losses were stated. Witness did not see U-tz-Wan land the document produced in Court to Mr. Garrels. There were about 10,000 piculs worth of old goods; 10,000 piculs of new goods, and some other sum for other items, mentioned in U-tz-Wan's memorandum. Mr. Garrels asked whether that was all. U-tz-Wan replied that the drug money was correct. Witness did not remember of any books having been brought in then. Mr. Garrels said that he could not pay all, but would pay some. U-tz-Wan did not say that Pustau's insurance was a separate affair; all he said was—that \$20,000 had been insured at Pustau's and \$20,000 at Meyer's. Mr. Garrels was not angry at this; had he got angry witness would have told him. He was sure U-tz-Wan said the 16,800 piculs claim was only for the medicine lost. Did not see U-tz-Wan write down his claim, or give the paper (produced) to Mr. Garrels. U-tz-Wan had brought with him a little bit of brown paper, but did not hand it to Mr. Garrels. That paper contained an estimate of the goods in the shop, the portion that had been destroyed, the quantities sold, etc. U-tz-Wan told Mr. Garrels that he supposed the fire occurred through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Mr. Reuter, of Messrs. Pustau's, did not tell the plaintiff that he hardly expected such a large value of goods to have been stored in the shop.

By his lordship—Witness called at Pustau's at about 7 or 8 a.m. At Meyer's he only spoke to the *lat-pau* once.

Re-examined by Mr. Robinson—Witness had been very attentive to all the conversation that passed between Mr. Garrels and U-tz-Wan. The witness-box having been re-shifted to its former position, Yu Ayip was the next witness examined. He said that he was at the Man Yuen Tong on the day of the fire; when he came back, he saw the fire and went straight to the kitchen. On going upstairs he saw fire, so he ran out and gave the alarm. There were several *foh-ki* in the shop; the master called out "where is the fire?" and ordered the men to stop it. There was no supply of water at the time, they could only throw a small quantity of water on the flames. Some of the men took blankets to cover up the fire. Witness had been in the Man Yuen Tong between one and two years. The shop dealt in medicine, which was stored on the second floor, where the ginseng was also kept. Some tea was kept on the first floor. Witness had helped in carrying it upstairs when it was brought into the shop. That must have been about the 21st or 22nd of March. When the fire occurred U-tz-Wan was in the shop with his accounts. It was the last day of the moon, and it was customary for them to make up their accounts at the end of the moon. Witness was examined by the two Insurance Companies' agents about the origin of the fire; he first saw Mr. Garrels of Messrs. Meyer & Co. On the night of the fire witness saw Long-Ngok on the premises; he was moving the things; the master went down to the counter, told the men to open the safe, and took out some notes and several bags of silver. Long-Ngok was there then. The master handed the money to the other Long-Ngok took a bag containing one hundred dollars; witness took hold of another. Next day witness called on Long-Ngok but could not find him; found him in the Yau-wo-chan the next day, and asked him on behalf of the master for the money Long-Ngok had taken.

Mr. Ackroyd objected to the question.

His lordship said it was important to enquire into this circumstantial evidence because the whole evidence for the criminal prosecution of U-tz-Wan lately carried on, the statement of this Long-Ngok who said he had received the bag of 100 dollars as the price of his inquiry for helping U-tz-Wan to set fire to the Man Yuen Tong. Long-Ngok had said that on the morning after the fire, when he was stung by remorse for his evil deed, he voluntarily returned to his master the bag of money. It was important therefore that some circumstantial evidence should be heard in the matter, as Long-Ngok had cleared out of the colony.

Examination continued—Witness told Long-Ngok that he had taken \$100 the previous night, and that the money belonged to U-tz-Wan. Long-Ngok said he had not the money in his possession. On being pressed he asked witness to step aside; witness heard him say a few words to his master, and saw him hand the money to him. "Take it down below," witness went down and gave it to the accountant of the bank. The money was weighed and was found to be five candareens short. This was on the second day after the fire—the 26th of March.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd, but nothing important was raised. The other witnesses were then examined, their evidence generally corroborating the previous witnesses.

The Attorney-General said that was the case for the plaintiff, and submitted the various documents which had been produced.

Mr. Ackroyd, for the defence, submitted that there was no evidence to go before the jury.

His lordship said he wished the defence would call some evidence; he then learned counsel (Mr.

the tea in his shop because he was confused. U-tz-Wan said the 16,800 piculs was the value of the ginseng and the medicine burnt. Mr. Garrels said something about the tea; he said it was wrong of U-tz-Wan's not to have mentioned it before. Was not sure whether U-tz-Wan said that it would be absurd if the Company did not pay the whole value of the goods destroyed. U-tz-Wan insisted on asserting that his claim did not include the value of the tea lost. Mr. Garrels said it was ridiculous for U-tz-Wan to put in his claim for 16,800, and then to put in another claim for the tea alleged to have been lost. U-tz-Wan replied that the tea was an extra claim. Mr. Garrels' comrade said that he had seen some small boxes of tea in the sitting-room of the shop, and that he thought they were samples.

Re-examined by Mr. Robinson—Witness did not know the name of Mr. Garrels' comrade. Mr. Garrels seemed to expect an account of the whole loss sustained by the plaintiff; U-tz-Wan did not stand in an account, but gave a verbal estimate of his losses.

Yu-Wong stated that he was a contractor (the witness-box being now shifted to the jury side), the evidence was almost inaudible at the reporters' desk; the following could, however, be made out:—On the second or third day after the fire, U-tz-Wan called on witness and asked him to accompany him to Messrs. Pustau & Co.'s office. Did not know the name of Pustau's comrade.

Mr. Ackroyd remarked that up to the present, he did not think the plaintiff had made out any case against the two Insurance Companies.

Examination continued—At the interview with Mr. Reuter, witness informed him that a fire had occurred at the Man Yuen Tong. Mr. Reuter wanted to know how it occurred. U-tz-Wan said he did not know. Mr. Reuter wanted to see the accounts; U-tz-Wan said he had them at his new residence. Witness saw U-tz-Wan again on the same day. On calling on Mr. Garrels, he also asked how the fire occurred. U-tz-Wan did not know. Mr. Garrels enquired for the account books; U-tz-Wan said most of them had been destroyed. Mr. Garrels asked how much property had been lost. U-tz-Wan said the medicine and ginseng amounted to 16,800 piculs; that some tea and the books were also destroyed, that he would search for his other accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd—Witness went with U-tz-Wan to Messrs. Meyer's to explain what losses the plaintiff had sustained. He had a scrap of paper in his hand, wherein his losses were stated. Witness did not see U-tz-Wan land the document produced in Court to Mr. Garrels. There were about 10,000 piculs worth of old goods; 10,000 piculs of new goods, and some other sum for other items, mentioned in U-tz-Wan's memorandum. Mr. Garrels asked whether that was all. U-tz-Wan replied that the drug money was correct. Witness did not remember of any books having been brought in then. Mr. Garrels said that he could not pay all, but would pay some. U-tz-Wan did not say that Pustau's insurance was a separate affair; all he said was—that \$20,000 had been insured at Pustau's and \$20,000 at Meyer's. Mr. Garrels was not angry at this; had he got angry witness would have told him. He was sure U-tz-Wan said the 16,800 piculs claim was only for the medicine lost. Did not see U-tz-Wan write down his claim, or give the paper (produced) to Mr. Garrels. U-tz-Wan had brought with him a little bit of brown paper, but did not hand it to Mr. Garrels. That paper contained an estimate of the goods in the shop, the portion that had been destroyed, the quantities sold, etc. U-tz-Wan told Mr. Garrels that he supposed the fire occurred through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Mr. Reuter, of Messrs. Pustau's, did not tell the plaintiff that he hardly expected such a large value of goods to have been stored in the shop.

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The Attorney-General said that was the case for the plaintiff, and submitted the various documents which had been produced.

Mr. Ackroyd, for the defence, submitted that there was no evidence to go before the jury.

His lordship said he wished the defence would call some evidence; he then learned counsel (Mr.

Ackroyd) did not think fit to call any evidence he (the Acting Chief Justice) would do so himself. His lordship had no desire to embarrass either the plaintiff or the defence, and would at the ends of justice have to order a continuance of the Court would call witnesses.

Mr. Ackroyd said he considered it entirely unnecessary to produce any evidence for the defence.

His lordship—Very well; then let the clerk subpoena the witnesses for the defence.

Heinrich Garrels was then examined at great length by Mr. Ackroyd, and was being cross-examined by the Attorney-General when our report left. We are compelled to hold over his evidence.

## THE ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT CASE.

The hearing of this case was resumed this afternoon at the Magistracy, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse presiding. Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, again appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. F. Webber for the defence. As on previous occasions the court was crowded with soldiers of the 8th Regiment, and other visitors.

His Worship on taking his seat on the Bench, asked the solicitor for the prosecution if the complainant were present.

Mr. Wotton replied that as she had suffered very much on previous examinations he had not brought her up.

His Worship—I think it would be better if she were here.

</



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1886

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$500 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. The Depositor must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—  
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING,  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.,  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.,  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.,  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.,  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.,  
B. LAYTON, Esq.,  
HON. A. P. McEWEEN,  
S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.,  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,  
L. POENCKNER, Esq.,  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1887.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-MORROW,**

the 17th day of March, 1888, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, —  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED —  
BAGS OF CHINESE AND SAIGON RICE, more or less damaged by Water and Steam at the Fire of the 28th January, 1888, now stored in the Wing-yuen-yum Shop, No. 95, Bonham Strand.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the Hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [304]

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND HONGKONG MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
PIANO, ORGAN, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. SMITH, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on  
**THURSDAY,**

the 22nd March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at the Undersigned's Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, —  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL  
FURNITURE,  
comprising:—

GARNET REP. COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, English-made MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE, SIDE & CARD TABLES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c.  
American-made BLACK and GOLD CHEFFONIER, PLATE GLASS BACK.  
COTTAGE PIANO by ARLOL & Co., nearly new.  
SPLENDID PALOUR ORGAN by HANLIN & MASON, with extra stops.  
TEAK & EBONY SIDEBOARD, DINING-ROOM SUITE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICE, CUTLERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE, FENDERS and IRONS.  
IRON BEDSTEADS, LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED WARDROBES, MARBLE TOP WASHING-STAND and LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED DRESSING-TABLE, BEDROOM SUITE, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.  
PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES, &c.  
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale and above will be on view on WEDNESDAY next.  
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.  
G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [305]

## Insurance.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; \$833,333.33.  
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUUK MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

## Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,  
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [300]

## To be Let.

TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

Apply to  
LAI HING & Co.,  
No. 153, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [284]

TO BE LET.  
Unfurnished with Tennis Court.

NO. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.  
No. 6, Richmond Terrace, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.  
A New Store has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses.  
Apply to  
JOHN WILLMOTT,  
Hongkong Dispensary,  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [131]

TO LET.  
ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS"  
GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1888. [12]

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

**NEW GOODS.**  
Over Coatings Light & Heavy.  
Ulster Tweeds.  
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.  
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.  
Fancy & Check Tweed-Suits.  
Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.  
Cricketing, Flannel Stripes, Checks and Plain.  
White and Fancy Vestings.  
French Printed Shirts.  
Unshrinkable Flannel.  
Ready Made  
Ulsters in Stock.  
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.  
Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.  
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.  
Silk half Hose Black, Navy and Colors.  
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread half Hose.  
White Dress Shirts.  
Lacing & Elastic side Walking-Boots and Shoes.  
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.  
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.  
Dancing Pumps all sizes.  
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91]

### HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR:

EXPORT BIER BRAUEREI, BREWERS & Co.,  
Garten, near Kiel.  
IMPERIAL BIER, Quarts and Pints.  
KIELER EXPORT LAGER BEER.  
APENRADE ACTIEN BRAUEREI.  
APENRADE BEER, in Quarts and Pints.  
BERGEDORF VEREINS BRAUEREI.  
BERGEDORF BEER in Quarts and Pints.  
BREWERY "BAVARIA" MUNICH.  
PACKERBIAU in Quarts and Pints.  
FRIEDRICH KROTE & COLENTZ.  
Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Muselle, Moussaux, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Rautenthaler, Josephshof, Bernselder Doctor, &c.  
Now on view, for the first time imported to this Colony:  
SPLendid PIANOS.  
With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.  
HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
Queen's Road, 14.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [27]

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FOR SALE.

SWEET CORN  
AND  
OTHER SEEDS  
SUITABLE FOR LATE SOWING.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1888. [29]

### W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED.

Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.  
Anatomy.  
Gray's Anatomy.  
Sterling's Practical Physiology.  
The Handy Reference Atlas.  
Pocket Atlas of the World.  
Badminton Library: Athletics and Football.  
Shooting.  
Racing.  
Seaton's Marine Engineering.  
Main & Bourne's Questions on Steam Engine.  
Bale's Handbook for Steam Users.  
Photographic Handbooks.  
Fresh Egyptian Cigarettes.  
Good European Shoes, \$3 per pair.  
New Stock of Ladies French Walking Window Shoes.  
New Birthday Cards.  
European Ledger's Journals and Cash-Books ruled ready for use.  
New Exchange Books 2/8 to 3/2, \$1.  
New Lamp Shades.  
Cheap Stationery.  
Boxes of Mathematical Instruments.  
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.  
Gold Leaf Honey Dew.  
Old Rip Tobacco.  
New Songs, New Dance Music.  
Ladies Cash Bags.  
Quill Tooth Picks.  
Birthday Motto Books in great variety.  
New Children's Picture Books.  
Great quantity of Cheap Light Literature.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [100]

### ROSE & CO. EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ARE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS in Wool.  
GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGORA MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS.  
MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS.  
GENT'S WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES.  
CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES.  
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS.  
ST. JAMES' RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.  
Also,  
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS.  
SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs.  
GLAUSTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.  
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [40]

### KELLY & WALSH, LD. SPECIALITIES IN CHEAP STATIONERY.

A BOX containing 50 Correspondence Cards with turned-down corners, stamped in coloured relief from die—"Hongkong," and space for date ..... 50 Cents.  
A Box containing 50 Gilt-Edge Correspondence Cards in two sizes, with Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.  
The "Empire" Stationery Box, containing 60 sheets Cream Laid Octavo Note Paper with 60 Octavo Court Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.  
A Box containing 50 Medieval Correspondence Cards with "ragged edges," in Antique Style, with Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.  
A Box of Medieval Paper and Envelopes in the same style ..... 50 Cents.  
A Box of Folding Double Six Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, stamped in Gold with quaint devices ..... 50 Cents.  
The "Club Paperette" & a Box containing 50 sheets Treble Thick Vellum Note Paper with Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.  
The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Cream Laid Note Paper ..... 25 Cents.  
The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Antique Note Paper ..... 25 Cents.  
The "Moonlight" Packet, consisting of 21 Quires Ruled Foolscap ..... 50 Cents.  
A Five-Quire Packet of Ruled Foolscap Quarto Manuscript or Sermon Paper ..... 50 Cents.  
The "Sight Preserving" Box of Correspondence Cards, containing 25 Mounted Grey Gilt-Edge Cards and 25 Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.  
The "Primrose Stationery" Cabinet, containing 50 sheets of Primrose Tinted Note Paper with Envelopes to match ..... 50 Cents.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1888. [17]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)  
"THIBET"  
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 17th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. [13]

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"KHIVA"  
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1888. [283]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAID.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"DISAGNO"  
Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at NOON. At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Dock.  
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [290]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"TAISANG"  
will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [297]

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"UPPINGHAM,"  
will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [298]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORT, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)  
THE Steamship  
"CATTERTHUN,"  
Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [291]

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)  
THE British Steamer  
"AFGHAN,"  
Captain Roy, due about 15th instant, with part cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above, at 4 P.M., on the 21st inst.  
For Freight or Passage (\$150), apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [262]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 A. I. L. American Ship  
"PACTOLUS,"  
Th. Burnham, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1888. [227]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship  
"TITAN,"  
C. H. Alyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [278]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship  
"GREAT ADMIRAL,"  
J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. [220]

## Mails.

### NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

#### NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;  
ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain A. Taege, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th March, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Steward, apply to  
For further Particulars apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1888. [14]

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship  
"CITY OF NEW YORK"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.  
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00  
available for 6 months..... }  
To Liverpool..... 325.00  
To London..... 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.  
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
Freight will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [1]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship  
"BELGIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00  
available for 6 months..... }  
To Liverpool..... 325.00  
To London..... 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.  
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [1]